THE CHINESE LANGUAGE. - We have in type one of the most curious, learned and original papers on the origin, formation and nature of the Chinese language that has ever been published in this country. It has been furnished us by the Secretary of the National Institute—an association of which the republic will soon feedbustly proud—and was written by one of the attaches of the late American Legation at Canton. Its appearance in our columns has been delayed in order to afford time to our artist to engrave some fifty or sixty Chinese characters, introduced as illustrations. It will be published to-morrow.

The Prospect Before Us.

The elements of prosperity and wealth were never so active and so rapidly progressing in this country or any other, as they are at this moment through the United States. Nothing seems to mar the propect of an extraordinary increase in all species wealth for the next few years, unless the little black cloud alluded to by Sir Robert Peel-Texas and Oregon—should expand into any dangerous dimensions and break upon the world. It is the opinion, however, of a great many sensible men, that the British Government will be very cautious how they get into a serious quarrel with the United States on account of annexation. She has so many interests connected with this country, commercial and manufacturing, that it seems impossible to many minds that she can for an instant entertain the idea of actual hortility. Others, however, think differently, and be lieve that the British aristocracy and privileged classes, in combination with similar interests in France, and on the continent of Europe, think that it is time to make a stand against the influence and progress of republican principles, even at the risk of errupting all the commercial intercourse between Europe and America. It seems, therefore, to be question involved in some doubt, whether the great struggle between the popular and privileged classes is or is not to be postponed for some considerable

Under the supposition, however, that the peaceful relations of the two countries will continue unbroken, even with the annexation of Texas and other menacing questions between Europe and America, we cannot resist the conviction that the progress of this country in wealth, prosperity, population and power will be greater during the next ten years than any ten years of the past existence of the repubhic. The agricultural interests—obviously worthy of the first and highest consideration, in estimating the elements of our national greatness-are in a condition most flourishing and promising. Every year sees vast tracts of virgin soil brought under the plough and harrow, and bringing forth in due sea son teeming harvests. The cultivation of the earth begins to be carefully studied, and practised as a cience. Immense numbers are directing their means and industry to the tillage of the ground-The rapid sales of public lands in the far west—the swelling tide of emigration to those fertile regions-the vast increase in the annual aggregate of agricultural productions-all afford most gratifying evidence of the prosperity and growth of agriculture. The commercial interests of the country are also in a state of great nealth and vigour. Our seaports are growing with extraordinary rapidity. The internal commerce of the country is increasing at a pace that is really sur-prising. On the borders of our lakes and on the nks of our rivers, great cities and towns are springing up like the work of magic. On our canals and railroads, and innumerable navigable rivers, immense quantities of all descriptions of merchandize are conveyed daily. In every direction we see the evidences of unequivocal commercial prosperity. Our manufacturing interests present the same marks of flourishing progress. In New England and New York, manufactures have been established on a large scale and stable basis, and begin to penetrate into the regions of the South and West, to an extraordinary extent. Thus growing up, steadily and prosperously, side by side with the agricultural incrests, our manufactures afford us the most cheering assurances of the future progress of the country, and its rapid growth in the most essential elements of national wealth and power.

In reviewing the present condition of the country ve must not overlook the improvement in the banking system. This improvement has been marked in the extreme, and constitutes one of the best possible looks with the severest scrutiny to all the move ments, separate or combined, of the State Banks, in order to keep them properly controlled. The bank ing system is now in a comparatively healthy con dition, and may be kept so by the vigilance of ar intelligent and philosophical press and people Money is plenty, as may be seen by the rates of interest and the premium given on recent loans to this State. If peace be preserved, all these elements of wealth and power must increase beyond the anticipations even of the mos sanguine imagination, and rapidly make us wealthiest nation in the world. the riches of the earth must gradually extend to these great centres of agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and mining industry and wealth; whils the city of New York, as the great metropolis of the whole nation is giving evidence of its growth, enterprise and power in every department of human The splendid palaces which are now in progress of erection in different parts of the city, and intended for private residences, are even more superb than those built in 1836. Yet every thing apears healthy, stable and sound.

All this prospect-brilliant and inviting as it iswill increase and widen if peace should be preserve ed, and if the powers of western Europe keep a proper distance in reference to all questions connected with this continent, and the progress of society and government here. If they do continue their interference in a more hostile form-if war come-ther there will be a great and terrible effort, which will give a new direction to all the energies of this country, and open a chapter of human character on this nent which has never yet been unscaled.

REPEAL MEETING TO-NIGHT .- The repealers meet to-night at Tammany Hall, and it is probable that a great struggle will take place between the O'Connellites and the more sensible members of the asso ciation, who are disposed to follow the patriotic example of their brethren throughout the country; though, indeed, it will be somewhat surprising i any man be found with sufficient hardihood to defend O'Connell in his infamous course with regard to this country. The great question will probably be about the propriety of dissolving the association On all principles of right, reason, and sound common sense, the association ought to be abolished at once. Such associations are used merely to serve the purposes of little agitators here and there, with out the great body of the members being aware of the manœuvre. The natives of Ireland, who come to this country, ought to keep themselves carefully aloof from any thing like distinctive organization.

FLORIDA ELECTION.—There is not much doubt of the result of the recent contest in the new State of Florida; the democrats have carried the election and secured their Governor and member o Congress. This is important to them. was stated in the Tribune, a paper remark-able for its political foresight, that Florida had gone for the whigs. The reputation for accuracy which that paper has obtained, does not long exist with a close observer of its course.

THE STREETS .- The streets are nearly as bad as ever. There is any quantity of filth and dirt and garbage in various parts of the streets, which, in this ot season, is not only offensive, but dangerous Fever will inevitably set in, or some such dangerous disease, unless immediate steps are taken to clean he streets.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.-We refer our reader to a letter published under our Washington head, which gives a list of removals from office already made in the capitol, on the principle that to the vic-tors belong the spoils. About thirty or forty remo-vals have been made, and probably one hundred or one hundred and fifty will follow. Indeed, by the ast accounts, we perceive that the office-beggars in that magnificent capital are growing more and more savage every day, and are actually holding meetings, calling upon the President and the heads of Departnents to carry out the work of reform, as they cal it. Probably the number of removals in the

cities may be equal to two or three hundred, to say nothing of the numerous postmasters that may be decapitated without our knowing any thing about it.

The removals thus far, however, are not equal in number to those which were made under General Harrison's administration, in the first month of

its existence, including part of Mr. Tyler's first year. This principle of removal from office-of proscrip tion on account of political opinions—is most de-testable, no matter by what party it is adopted. It has only risen up during the last fifteen years to any degree of magnitude, but now it appears to be adopt-ed and practised by both parties to the fullest possible extent, each, when out of power, denouncing it in ne most hypocritical manner. We do not believe hat there is any remedy for this evil but time. It must inevitably produce such confusion and de-moralization, that all parties will see its danger and relinquish it. It led to the defeat of the democratic party under Van Buren-it had the same effect amongst the whig party-and if it be carried out by the party at present in power, it will be the means of introducing the elements of weakness and defeat to such a degree, as to produce their utter overthrow in 1848 by the whigs. The great mass of the people are thoroughly disgusted with this detestable princi-

THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN AND ANNEXATION.—The Union appears to be quite annoyed because the pub-lic obstinately persist in the belief that Great Britain is really exerting every effort in the way of diplomatic intrigue and exertion to defeat annexation.
It undertakes to deny that there is any such treaty or provisional arrangement between England and Mexico, or any other power, in order to prevent the union of Texas with this Republic. It also denies that Lord Aberdeen has given instructions to Mr. Pakenham to insist on the mouth of the Columbia River as the dividing line between the American and British possessions in the Oregon Territory; but the organ declares in the same breath, that if such instructions have been given, its voice is for immediate war. Well, be it so. He may have a hance of letting off his military ardor by and by.

It is not probable that the British Commissioner in Texas would take so much trouble in the recent diplomatic movements, unless he were fully authorized by his own government to do so. Nor is it likely that the British Government would have intermeddled to that extent unless they meant to go farther. If they retreat now, they must be the laughing-stock of the civilized world. On the other hand, if Texas annexation be carried in spite of all opposition, it will be one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by the diplomatic talent of the United States, covering at the same time with contempt and ridicule, to the latest times, the ludicrous efforts of Mexico, France and England combined, to defeat the measure. For Great Britain there is now no escape from either horn of this dilemma.

POLICE.-The city is, at present, without a police, and the lives and liberties of our citizens are quite at the mercy of every rowdy who may choose to assail their persons. The police who had been ap-pointed under the late Corporation have ceased to act, and the misunderstanding between the Mayor and the two Boards of Common Council, on the subject of the appointment of a Police Inspector, has caused the introduction of an ordinance, to be reported from a special committee, giving the details of a bill in relation to the formation of a police force. It is truly lamentable that a city like this, with such an immense population, should be left, from time to time, without an effective police force, through the jars and squabbles of party. It is equally to be deplored that, no matter how the machinery of a bill may be laid down, some difficulty will be thrown in the way—some hair-splitting abjuration—so as to prevent our enjoying the blessings of a good police. We have not only to contend with party, but with shades of party, who quarrel "de lana caprina;" omens of future prosperity. The old financial errors and false principles have been exploded. No public peace and property of our citizens, as the city is in a most deplorable condition without them.

> THEATRICALS.—The present will be the last week of the season at the Park—a season more brilliant and prosperous than any for the last seven years. Anderson plays for the last time positively on Wednesday night, as he is "booked" for the Great Western which sails for England on the following day. He will sustain his two best characters "Claude Melnotte," and "Charles," in the "Elde Brother." On Friday night Mrs. Mowatt makes he debut, which is looked to with the greatest interes and curiosity. There is a good deal of curiosity also, to see Crisp as "Claude Melnotte."

> NIBLO'S GARDEN-Spite of the cold last Saturday vening, there was an excellent saloon to witness he new Drama, a sure proof of its rising popularity. Edge has given some superb pieces of Fireworks-he is certainly first in his art. The "Prisoner of Roehelle," a comic, musical sketch is produced to-night after the "Seven Castles of the Passions.

REMOVAL OF THE COLLECTOR-NOT SO CERTAIN -We have been assured by a highly respectable gentleman, who saw the best authority at Washing ton, as late as Saturday last, that the removal of Mr. Van Ness, or the appointment of Mr. Lawrence, was unknown and unheard of in that latitude. Is it ossible that the offer of this office to Mr. Lawrence as been only as yet an arrangement between Secretary Marcy and his friends here, with a promise to get the consent of the President and Cabinet as soon as possible? The Collectorship of this por has been several times disposed of in a like way be fore. We pause for further information.

PLUMBE'S NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY. This exhibition, in Broadway, opposite the Park, is one of the most complete of the kind in the country has become a place of great fashionable resort and strangers in the city visit it as one of the city sights. There is probably no collection of portraits of distinguished persons so large and so correct as this one. It has become an established fact, tha Plumbe's Daguerreotype likenesses are the perfection of the art; their softness and distinctness par take equally of the line and mezzotinto engravings.

YACHTING.—The season for yachting has again ened. This sort of pleasure seems to be on the rease among Americans, and we shall soon equal the English in swift and splendid skimmers of the sea. Those beautiful boats, the Charlotte Ann, and Zenobia, are for sale, and it is to be hoped that they will join the fleet of yachts now in existence. They can be seen at the Floating Dry Dock.

acy-It will be seen by our table of "movements," that Monsieur E. Previot, Madle. Maria Gieffa, Madle. Calvé and Madle. Casino, the principal members of the New Orleans French Opera Com pany, which arrived on Saturday, occupy apart-

WARM WEATHER .- The weather in this region is remarkably warm. July weather has anticipated

STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.-This fire vessel will leave next Thursday for Liverpool. Her passener list is fast filling up.

THE NEXT NEWS .- The Caledonia, with half a month later news, is now in her fifth day.

Sporting Intelligence.
Pedestrianism, Hurdle Racing, &c.—The spring eetings for races, in this section of the country meetings for races, in this section of the country, being now pretty well over, the attention of the sporting community is directed to a different species of amusement, namely—Pedestrianism and Hurdle Racing; in other words, biped racing and hurdle jumping. The first great a ffair of this description is announced to come off over the Beacon Course on the 30th inst. Every preparation is being made on the ground, and several of the most able pedestrians of England have arrived here, and others are on their way thither, to take part in the affair—to try their powers against the most able in this peculiar line of the natives of this "great country." Among the former are Jackson, so well known in England under the cognomen of the "American Deer," one of the greatest victors in long and severe contests that has ever appeared in that or any other country. He was accompanied by George Seward, one of those who, in a short race of a mile or so, never saw the back of an opponent at the winning post. Stephen Mack, another well known pedestrian, generally termed in England and Scotland "the Scotch Bantum," is on his way thither, and if he does not give a good account of himself in every race in which he runs, he will very much disappoint those who have known him for years in the old country. In the twenty mile race, within two hours, that is talked of to come off in the early part of the fall, it is not unlikely but that Maxfield, the "North Star," the winner of a like race recently in England, will come out to make one in this great undertaking. If it is done, it will only be the second time that this great feat has ever been performed. now pretty well over, the attention of the

race recently in England, will come out to make one in this great undertaking. If it is done, it will only be the second time that this great feat has ever been performed.

To compete against these, there is already in active training John Gildersleeve, whose prowess and character are so well known from one end of the Union to the other, and whose wonderful performances are so fresh in the memories of all, in this neighborhood in particular, that nothing further need be said of him. Major H. Stannard is also in the field, in finer condition, better health and spirits, than he ever was; and although he may be somewhat the senior in years of most of the others, his bottom, at least, is equal to any of them. Steeprock, the Indian, also is said to be in active training in the neighborhood of Buffalo, astonishing all whe have had the opportunity of seeing him by his performances. They say that it will be by tact alone that he can be deleated. Another Indian, of the Iroquois tribe, is in active training in Canada, of whom the Canadians speak very highly, and are quite sanguine of his powers. In addition to these, there is a great number training who gave a very good account of themselves last year; many of whom are considerably improved since that time. Among them are Ambrose Jackson, and Barlow, who have now become permanent residents of this country. There are also outsiders without number, anxious to partake of the chance. Weekly, nay, almost daily, are the different tracks in the neighborhood attended by parties trying their powers, or getting themselves in readiness for the great affair. Not a day elapses but some six or eight may be met with at Wright's, Bergen Cottage, Hoboken, about their daily toil, rivalling each other with their exertions. These alone, so far, promise to make this affair of fast year, and it is hoped will terminate as cordially.

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Of the Hurdle racing not much can yet be known, as the entries will not terminate until the 30th inst. But report speaks of one in this city, another from Boston, a third from Canada, that will not turn their horses from a five foot stone wall, and perform the mile in out-and-out time. It is according to report to be quite a different affair to the one of last year, both in horsemanship and speed. So be it; only riders take care of your necks—an assurance on your lives previously would not be injudicious.

Every preparation is being made by the spirited proprietor of the Beacon Course to make things go off as they should do; new stands are being erected; the old once removed where it is needed; a large stand in the middle of the ground is formed, for those who may not like to venture on the other stands; a new fence 15 feet high erected, around which on the outside a deep trench is dug, and varous other alterations made which promises a greater degree of comfort and security than hitherto—Having the recent dangerous accident at Camden before our eyes, when all is complete we shall judge for ourselves and report progress, upon which the public may depend. It will be necessary to have every thing examined by competent persons ere this affair comes off, as doubtless there will be thousands present.

THE LATE PHILADELPHIA DUEL .- In reference to this fashionable affair, the two young gentlemen who went out to take a crack at each other, we find there are two sides to the story. We recently published a statement from one of the parties, which the other finds unsatisfactory and denounces it. We have received through a third person the fol-lowing statement from Philadelphia yesterday, which is the view the other party takes of the origin

SR: —
Having noticed in your paper of the 6th inst., a statement relative to the late duel in Philadelphia, introduced by some editorial remarks, (and, therefore, of consequence,) in which you say, "and we have been authorised by some of the parties to publish the following statement," &c., that statement demands correction.

So far from Mr. Willing insulting Mr. Schott on Saturday evening, no words or intercourse of any kind passed between the parties at that time, or at any time previous to their meeting on Sunday—when Mr. Schott, without

This is the willing side of the affair; we give it for what it is worth, having responsible names for its accuracy. Not knowing any thing of the matter ourselves, we leave the belligerent parties to settle their differences between themselves in the best way they can. It is probably as interesting to the public as the rise or fall of fancy stocks.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS .- We ave received the Bermuda Herald of the 29th ult., and the Turks Island Gazette of the 21st., &c. They contain some items of interest. It appear that a famine threatens several of the islands.

[From Bermuda Herald, May 29.]
A traffic was opened a short time ago between some of the merchants of the Bahamas and those of Hayti, which bids fair to prove beneficial to both places. The Bahamas export English manufactured goods to Hayti, and in return receive coffee, and other productions of that is the state of the state of

In return receive coffee, and other productions of that island.

[From Turks Island Gazette, May 20.]

The Turks Islanders are so entirely dependant on an integourse with the United States, that our present Restrictive Revenue measures, are felt as highly injurious to our prosperity. In confirmation of this we may instance the fact that for several months our market has been without provisions, excepting a casual supply for a few days. Our merchants have done all that their impoverished condition will allow them to do. Orders for supplies have been in New York, since December: under proper revenue regulations, these orders would have been long since executed and renewed, and our consumption would have been perhaps quadrupled, maugre the low price of our staple in the United States. We have the tantalizing view of merchantmen crowding under full canvass through this passage to the St. Domingo, Cuba, and Jamaica markets, laden with the necessaries, for the want of which we are starving. How is it that they do not stop here and dispose of their Corn and Flour? How is it that our friends in the United States do not engage these maritime and commercial freemen to touch here with our supplies at a moderate freight, in their progress to the larger Islands? Is it not because our Revenue Act imposes a double tonnage duty on all who would do this? How short sighted, how inhuman is such policy!

is such policy!

Our market appears to be starvingly supplied week after week, with provisions, the remains of cargoes of vessels from windward. Such is the scarcity of food that boats board vessels at sea, take them off their intended voyage and bring them into port, for the sake of a few bushels of corn or anything in the shape of provisions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A week ago last Friday

FORT NIAGARA. - A number of guns (18 pe

Firm.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement story of Rushton & Co., Drug-gists, Astor House, but by the promptness and zeal of the fire companies, was soon extinguished. It is supposed it originated from the bursting of a bottle of oil of vitriol. The damage was very trifling. The premises are insured.

ANOTHER.—About three o'clock same morning, a fire broke out in the Police Office, in the rear of the Alms-House in the Park, which was occasioned by the taking fire of one of the "bunks." It is presumed that some person got in through one of the windows, the appartment being vacant at the time, and having drawn the bunk near the hearth, it caught fire. Very little damage was sustained.

ment being vacant at the time, and having drawn the hunk near the hearth, it caught fire. Very little damage was sustained.

A Grand Flare Ur.—A regular row took place on Satarday night at the new Bowery theatre. We understand the disturbance originated from Mrs. Philips refusing to play her part until the manager should pay her certain back moneys due her. The stage manager amounced the fact to the audience, and requested them to apply at the box office for their money. A tremendous rush took place, but from some cause unknown, no Treasurer or money was forthcoming.

Coroner's Office, June S.—Thrown from a Wagon—Instant Darth.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of James W. Shaw, at No. 25 Hamilton street. Shaw had been in a very bad state of health for some time past, and got into a milk cart, in Hamilton street, for the purpose of having a ride with the milkman. When in Ridge street near Grand, while the milkman was out, the horse took fright, in consequence of some fire crackers thrown by boys in the neighborhood, and running down Ridge near Delancy, Shaw was thrown out, striking his head against a wagon, and instantly killed. This should be a warning to all boys who are in the habit of throwing fire crackers.

Diath at Drowning.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Michael Larkin, at 186th street. Verdict, came to his death by being drowned.

ANOTHER.—The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of a ma drowned at the foot of Rivington street, East river.

Movements of Travellers.

English the street was reasoned as greater dearth of ar-

Few Sundays have presented a greater dearth of artivals, than yesterday, at the various Hotels. Nevertheess we found the following—at the American.—Q. Bampland, L. Bumpkee, La; Julia hevas, Fritz Chevooko, Gaudaloupe; A. G. Chandler, Cedars, Maine; D. G. and A. B. Haines, Howland and Wood, N.5 Bedford; S. M. Blanchard, Geo.; R. Heath, New Orleans; Judge Archer, Maryland; Chas. Hay, J. S. N.

V.S. N.

Aston.—Mr. Oxley and family, England; Capt. Swift, U. S. Engineer, B. Magaffin, Moxico; Capt. Chadwick, Packet-ship Wellington; G. W. Lathan, Phila.; Geo. Lewis, Boston; Geo. W. Bulls, Buffalo; Geo. W. Barnwah, London, England; Benjamin Wyser, Va; Mr. McCleod, Porto Rico; Jacob Moses, Columbus, Geo; Swift and S. V. Taliot, Albany.

City.—Capt. Richard Bennett, Baltimore; Charles Waters, Boston; F. B. Wallan, Goshen; Gideon Hurd, Albany; W. H. Anerler, Cooperstewn; Capt. D. Longcop, Baltimore.

Albany; W. H. Anerler, Cooperstewn; Capt. D. Longcop, Baltimore.
Franklin.—W. P. Van Antwerp, St. Louis; J. C. Abbott, do; R. & B. Noble, Esqs.; H. G. Haight, Rochester,
J. S. Colwich, N. Orleans; J. D. Harris, Phila.
Glore.—E. Previol, Mad. Marie Geiffer, Mad. Calve,
Mad. Casini, of the New Orleans French opera, (Park
Theatre); J. S. Hepburn, Brazil; Mr. Edward Menton,
G. Gligg, N. O.; Mr. Aspinwall.
Howand.—Capt. R. B. Fitzgerald, Baltimore; Willen
and Jarvis, Boston; Col. Stone, Pittsburgh; Mr. Blacheley, Cincinnati; M. J. Greves, Jordan; Mr. Stenson, Detroit; E. G. Tucker, Richmend; J. J. Worthington, Ohio;
C. Duffield, Maryland; Chas. F. Werner, Burfington.
Waverly.—E. Marsh, Alton, Illinois; Mr. McCartney,
Previdence; Edwin Upham, do; Chas. A. Smith, Boston;
Henry H. Hitch, Pernambuco.

The Criminal Court is now engaged in the trial of Caleb J. McNuity, late clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. Mr. Hoban, counsel for defendant, demurs to the indictment. It was argued to-day, for an hour, and its further consideration postponed until Monday.—Washington Paper, June 7.

Gov. Fenner, of Rhode Island, is seriously unwell, and fears are entertained that he may never wholly recover from his present sickness.

The Hon. Mr. Bidlack, the newly appointed Minister to Bogota, will embark from Boston this week, in the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, for the diplomatic destination.

Gov. Jackson, of Rhode Island, has declined calling an extra session of the General Assembly. He says, that an adjourned session of the Assembly will be holden on the 21st of this month. May we not hope, that at this session the whole subject will be disposed of to the satisfaction of the friends of liberation? If it is not, I trust I hardly need say that I shall continue to do all in my power, both individually and officially, to accomplish the great object of the liberation party.

On Saturday forenoon an Irish laborer, named Dennis Long, about thirty years old, suddenly rushed into a provision store in Broad street, Boston, selzed a butcher knife that was on the counter, ran out into the street and cut his throat. He was taken to the hospital, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The trial of John Hardison for murder, at Norfolk, was given to the jury on Wednesday evening last, it having occupied the Court during the whole of that day. The jury disagreed for some time, but at 12 o'clock, yesterday, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The condition of Elizabeth Ballard, the colored woman who was shot on Friday afternoon, in Philadelphia, by George Southard, who killed himself immediately afterwards, is such this morning as to justify the belief that she will ultimately recover. At a late hour the same night she was taken to the hospital. It was found that the ball had struck a rib and glanced around her body and lodged under the skin on the other side of the place where it entered. The ball has been extracted.

Elsworth, the pedestrian, completed 792 miles out

Elsworth, the pedestrian, completed 792 miles out f his 1,000 over the Eclipse Course, Carrolton, on the Dth ult. The odds are now in his favor that he will omplete his task within the time.

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMBOAT FROM NEW YORK AT DANVILLE.—On Wednesday morning last our citizens were surprised by the appearance of an iron steamboat on the canal, direct from New York, on an experimental trip to this place, loaded with morchandise. The puffing and hissing noise of the steam engine created puffing and hissing noise of the steam engine created quite an excitement among the spectators along the wharf, albeit our people are accustomed to the operations of steam. The name of the boat is Phoenix, and she is commanded by her owner Captain Low. She has Erricson's propellers attached to her, and her engine is of twenty horse power. Her whole appearance is neat and substantial, being about the size of a large tide water canal boat. The captain informed as that he storted from New York, on Tuesday, the 27th ult, and was nine days on the way, having been detained at least four days, partly by a break in the tide water canal, and partly by boats being jammed in the Pennsylvania canal on account of the low water. He also stated that both canals were filled up to a considerable extent, with sand and gravel, so that his boat repeatedly stuck fast, although she scarcely draws three feet of water. If the canals were thoroughly cleansed he thinks steam power might be advantageously applied to their navigation—and by widening the channel a few feet, boats of hundred tons burden and upwards might carry on a lucrative trade along the Susquehanna, by shipping freight as well as by towing common boats. The locks he considerawide enough for that purposo. The Phoenix was loaded with pig metal, and returned last night for New York; but her owner has concluded not to make another trip, having met with too many obstecles on his first excursion.—Danville (Pa.) Int. June 6.

cursion.—Danville (Pa.) Int. June 6.

WESTERN FREE TRADE.—The steamer Frolic, which was chartered by the Union Fur Company, of the city of New York, and despatched, in July last, to their sistion on the Yellow Stone, returned here yesterday, after an absence of ten months. On account of the extreme low water, she was unable to reach the point of her destination; but after proceeding about one hundred and fifty miles above Fort George, on the Missouri, put about and returned to that place, where she was detained seven months, the river being too low to permit her to descend. Captain Dicks informs us that the winter was remarkably mild, and very little rain or snow had fallen. The trappers had been tolerably successful in taking beaver, and the hunters in killing buffalo. The Frolic left Fort George on the 9th inst. with about seven hundred packs of robes and furs, but the river was so low she was obliged to return and ship them on Mackinaw boats. She left again on the 11th, and was overtaken by a ruse of three and a half feet in a day or two after, which enabled her to descend without further difficulty. She brought down about one hundred packs robes, and about sixty trappers and hunters. The river commenced falling again, and on Sunday morning had fallen four inches at Weston. The Mackinaw boats will be down in a few days.—St. Louis Rep. May 28.

Shocking Murkders.—We learn from the Missis

"A Fix."-Dr. J. N. McDowell and Dr. Sykes "A Fix."—Dr. J. N. McDowell and Dr. Sykes the reputed surgeons in the late duel between Messrs. Barr and Colt, at St. Louis, have been committe to jall for refusing to answer questions as witnesses before the Grand Jury in reference to the duel. The Net Era says, they rested their refusal on the ground the confidential communications made to them as surgeon in the exercise of their professions, could not be proper ly disclosed, and could not be lawfully extorted from them; and also that they could not be lawfully require to give testimony that would criminate themselves. The court took a different view of the subject, and committed them to jail, where they now are, and where they will have leisure to hold consultation together. There are now two lawyers and two doctors in prison forfailing to speak, and the officers are in search of fresh su ); ogts.

ption Relief Fund for Poor Sufferers

OFCO. ROGERS, 3 chambers street.

New York, June 6th, 1845.

N. B.—The majority of the sufferers by the late fire have received no assistance whatever, and are in a state of abject misery showing the necessity of some measure, prompt and efficient, being carried into execution.

prompt and efficient, being carried into execution.

Theatricals, &c.

Messrs. Rockwell and Stone's equestrian company are at Thomastown, Maine.

The Campanologians, alias Swiss, alias Lancashire Bell-Ringers, and the Campanologian Band of Brothers, alias Yankee Bell-Ringers, are out in rather a strong paper war against each other, in the neighborhood of Albany.

The Hughes family are giving concerts with great success in Charleston.

Mr. Chambers, the celebrated accordion performer, is giving concerts in Kingston, Canada.

Mr. Roberts, an English actor, famous in London for his performance of "Don Cassar de Bazan," is engaged, we hear, at Niblo's.

Mr. Winchell, the drollerist, will give the citizens of Newark an opportunity to enjoy a hearty laugh on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Christy's Minstrels are giving concerts at the City Hall, Detroit.

"Ten years from this time no man will think of using other medies, when sickness assauls his frame, than those whielessase and purife."

remedies, when sickness assails his frame, than those whe cleanse and purify."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS
cleanse and purify and cannot injure. The weak become strewhile they are used. We may use "bark" or any "tonic what is their effect? They bind the disease, the "foul humo in the body, which ultimately become so great in quantity the apoplexy or paralysis is the result. The patient then finds late his mistake. How different are the consequences we the simple method of purifying the body with Brandreth's P is a conted.

the simple method of purifying the body with Brandreth's Fills is a lopted.

Experience, that touch-stone of all human knowledge, hap proved beyond doubt that this celebrated medicine and the human body are naturally adapted one for the other. By their aid the whole mass of the flutds, and even the solids (for are not the whole mass of the flutds, and even the solids (for are not the solids made and rounded flutds) and the solids made and completely regenerated; and in a manner os simples to give every day ease and pleasure.

This fact, a give every day ease and pleasure.

This fact is the substitution of the modeline of the modeline statum dreads of thousands have been cured of the modeline to the modeline of the modeline o

Por. It is utterly impossible for us to attain or keep health without sound purgings.

SCRIPTURAL PROOF

OF THE PROPERTY OF VAING PURGING MEDICINES.
The allusions to purging may be said, by many, to be spiritually applied in the following texts. But I would ask—What effect would they have in a figurative sense, unless conformed by practical experience in the body of matter?

Falms 517—Purge me with hyssop and I shall be clean: wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.

Paslms 55: 3—As for our transgressions thou shalt purge them away.

Matt. 3: 13-He will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the gamer. 1 Cor. 5: 7—Purge out therefore the old leaven, that you may

1 Cor. 5: 7—Parge out therefore the old leaven, that you may be a new lump.
2 Tim. 2: 2!—If a man therefore purge himself from these, he shall be a vossel unto heaven, anactified and meet for the Master's use, and prepared unto every good work.

Heb. 9: 14—How much more shall the blood of Christ who, through the Eteraal Sprit, offered himself without spot to God, purge your conscience from dead works to serre the living God.

Heb 1: 3—Christ when he had by himself, purged our ams. Frov. 16: 6—By mercy and truth iniquity is purged, and by the fear of the Lord men depart from evil.

las. 6: 7—By mercy and truth iniquity is purged. Lo! this has touched thine lips, and thme iniquity is taken away and thy in maged. in purged.
Isa, 27: 9-By this therefore shall the iniquity of Jacob b

ourged. Ez. 24: 13—In thy filthiness is lewdness; because I have pur d thee and thou wast not purged, thou shalt not be purged from hy filthiness any more, till I have caused my fury to rest upo Id sins.

John 15:2—Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he takth away; and every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it,
at it may bring forth more fruit.

G: 12.—And the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the
set thereof for medicine.

thereof for medicine. or 11: 19—Hath forgotten that he was purged from his own sins.

Now, these are not all the texts which prove that purging and internal medicine are recommended in the sacred writings, but internal medicine are recommended in the sacred writings, but

DYSPEPSIA OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, tify that I was taken ill durin year 1832, and continued thus

Bushwick, King's County, L.I., March 1, 1845.

FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. The New York Evening Stor says: "Brandreth's Pills are tredicine which their own intrinsic worth will always secure them a large and ready sale. They have deservedly a high putation; and as a family and anti-bilious remedy, it would be flecil to equal them among all the patent medicines of the flecil to equal them among all they day."

You York Commercial says: "They remove all moryou and purify the blood."

You York Sun says: "Brandreth's Pills have been
nong many of our friends, and in our own family we
d them nearly four years, when we required medicine,
eriod no Doctor says Brandreth has crossed our

Over FIVE HUNDRED EXTRACTS from estable newspapers could be inserted, but the abit the he following from the New York Argus, 15, must suffice for the present—so says our specific From the New York Argus, 1 POLITICS vs. PILLS.

There has been, ever since the election in Nov.

t, ever since the election in November as cal excitement, and if we were to form our cellent article in Thursday's Herald, of the ton, it had now reached its climax. But

o., 8 State street. Terms—\$1 30 per quarter, or three cents for ngle copies. Weekly Henald, every Saturday morning, price 6 cents, or All new and cheap publications for sale as soon as issued. Boston Publishers of Thiers' Napoleon.

All Philadelphia Subscriptions to the Herald must be paid to the only authorized Aurits, Zieber & Co., 3 Ledger Building, Third street, near Chestnut-Terms--15 cents a month, including the Sunday paper; or Scents without it; delivered free of clurge in any part of Philadelphia. Single copies for sale as above, daily, at I o'clock—

Price 3 country the August 2 of the August 2 o

ton, more than all the remedies ever made use of, and they will continue to cure all who are not beyond all hope. If you are sick, try them, and be sure you will not regret it.

Dr. Sherman's warehouse is 16: Nassau street. Agents, 27 Hudson; 188 Bowery, 77 East Broadway; 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia, and 8 State st., Boston.

Medical Notice.—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quackery, in the cure of all diseases, will hereafter appear on the fourth page, and last column of this pager.

W. S. RICHARDSON, M.D., Agent. Office and Consulting Rooms of the College, 25 Nassau st.

MONEY MARKET.

Sunday, June 8-6 P. M.
There was a slight revival in the stock market about he middle of last week, but it was only temporary, the bulls not being able to sustain prices, and the week closed heavy. Some of the speculators anticipate a per-manent improvement in stocks about the middle of July. Several of the largest operators in the street have for sometime past been buying large lots on time, buyer's sometime past been buying large lots on time, buyer's option. Very little of this stock has been called in, and the contracts remain open, liable to be closed at any moment. As soon as these purchasers are ready to take the stocks purchased, which will be as soon as they think prices have touched bottom, there will be quite an active demand for stocks, and an advance must take place. The time sales at both boards of Brokers within the past five or six weeks, have been principally at buyer's option, which is the best evidence in the world that an improvement in prices is anticipated by these operaer's option, which is the best evaluence in the world have an improvement in prices is anticipated by these opera-tors. When a combination exists among the most ex-tensive brokers to purchase in this way, it gives them the power to regulate the market just as they please. This accounts in a measure for the present depression in the stock market, and we cannot look for any improvement

speculators in motion.

The money market is comparatively easy. The rate of interest ranges from 5] to 6 per cent, and the banks are discounting very liberally. There is yet a great want of outside operators in the street, and the brokers are having all the business to themselves. Any advance in stocks, no matter from what cause, will bring to the surface plenty of speculators. A rising market attract surface plenty of speculators. A rising market attracts operators, and more anxiety exists to get hold of stocks after they have risen five or ten per cent, than at the lowest point. The speculator who would not touch Harlem Railroad stock at 70, when the market was heavy, eagerly buys at 90 or 85, when a speculative fever exists. It requires a very strong excitement to induce operators to take hold, but after once getting under way, there usually is no limit to their transactions.

We annex a comparative table giving the quotations for stocks in this market, for each day during the past week, compared with those current at the close of the previous week.

in the extent of transactions, or in prices, until it may suit the interests of this clique of cornerors to set the

previous week.

QUOTATIONS FOR THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS IN THE NEW YOR icksburg... . S. Bank... eading RR. lorris Canal The closing prices yesterday, compared with those

ourrent at the close of the previous week, show an improvement in Long Island of † per cent; Canton 1 per cent; Farmers' Loan 1; Norwich and Worcester ‡; Ohio 6s, ‡; Penn 5s, 2‡; Morris Canal ‡; and a decline in U. S. Bank of ‡; Stonington 1‡; and Harlem ‡.

We annex a comparative table showing the quantity of

ertain articles exported from this district for the first five nonths of the past three years, and the increase and decrease in the exportation of 1845, compared with the cor-responding period in 1844.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Jan. 1 to Same Same Incr. Decr.

June 1, 43. time 41. time 45. 1845.

1845.

bbls. ... 2, 515 1, 419 2, 515 1, 096 1,914 30,780 323 3,072 31 60 9,419 3,731 3,436 12,449 6,436 21,161 1,214 14,498 5,450 11,080 3,443 566 32 18,889 748 2,844 2,134 131,243 2,011 4,560 3,074 409 47,265 3,567 464 39 18,109 1,695 2,290 5,380 76,263 1,888 7,182 2,491 25,739 2,123 37,961 11,996 3,447 2,570 759 148 14,756 1,371 1,689 3,781 74,275 3,027 1,154 2,267 42,057 1,386 53,954 14,986 4,406 4,764 40,385 911 7,759 79,817 302 69 850,714 35,327

The value of the exports from this port for the re months of the past three years was as fol

1844. 1,728,321 1,448,597 3,924,481 3,922,721 2,772,017 1843. \$1,474,869 . 1,385,496 . 1,762,337 . 1,647,741 . 1,761,528 \$12,414,454

The value of the exports from January 1st to June 1st, 1845, does not vary much from the value of the merchandlese exported in the corresponding period last year. On reference to the comparative table of articles exported, it will be seen that there has been an increased shipment of most of our principal staples, such as ashes, but-ter, candles, cheese, domestic goods, lard, naval stores, oils, whale and sperm, whalebone, tobacco and wool, while the exportation of a few of our staple productions such as beef, cotton, flour, lard, pork and rice has fallen off. Notwithstanding the variations in the quantity of these articles exported, there has been this year an increase in the value of domestic articles shipped from this port. The exponention of specie this year has been reater than in either of the two previous, which accounts for pert of the increased aggregate value of mercha shipped. This is an unfavorable feature in our rade, which otherwise is in a very favorable and heal

thy condition. We annex a table giving the value of domestic pro